Relative Lempel-Ziv Compression of Suffix Arrays

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Problem (Pattern Matching)

Find all occurrences of a pattern P in a text T

Popular solution: find the interval of the suffix array (SA) that contains them

- Binary search using SA and text, or
- Backward search on the Burrows-Wheeler Transform of T (FM-index)
- Lots of compressed versions of the SA
 - Problem then becomes: how do we decompress the interval's contents?

Previous work decoding intervals

- r-index (Gagie et al., SODA 2018)
 - recent, very fast, very small a huge leap forward in compressed indexing
- CDAWG: succinct acyclic word graph (Belazzougui et al., CPM 2015)
 - faster than r-index on some data
 - current implementations only work for DNA

Our contribution

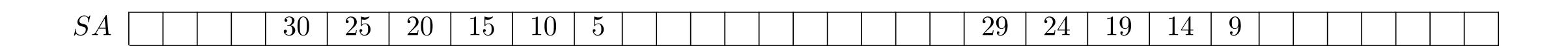
A compressed SA that is bigger than the r-index, smaller than the CDAWG, and much much faster in practice than both

Our interest in the problem

Our recent algorithms for the variable-length gap pattern matching problem (SOFSEM 2020) make scans of intervals of uncompressed SA

How to compress a SA so that decompression of random intervals would be fast?

Core idea



repetitions that are off by 1 (Mäkinen, CPM 2000) differences will turn into actual repetitions (González, Navarro, CPM 2007)

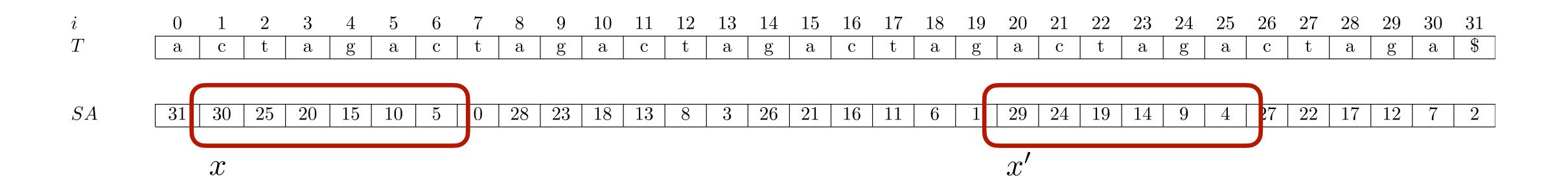
Overview

Compression:

- 1. form differentially encoded SA^{diff} from SA
- 2. form reference R by selecting substrings from SA^{diff}
- 3. use Relative Lempel-Ziv (RLZ) to parse SA^{diff} relative to R
- 4. output reference R plus set of phrases (pointers into R)

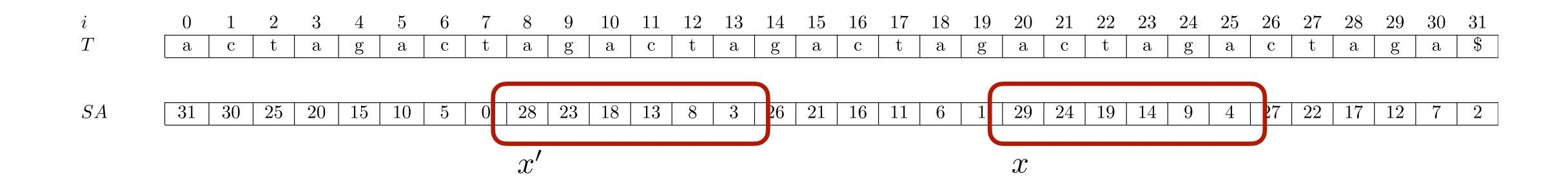
Decompression requires:

- 1. predecessor data structure containing phrase starting positions (in order to find the phrase covering the start of an interval)
- 2. absolute SA value for a starting position of the phrase



$$SA[x,y]$$
 preceded by symbol $c \Rightarrow$
 $\exists SA[x',x'+(y-x)]:$
 $\forall i \in [0,y-x] \quad SA[x+i] = SA[x'+i]+1$

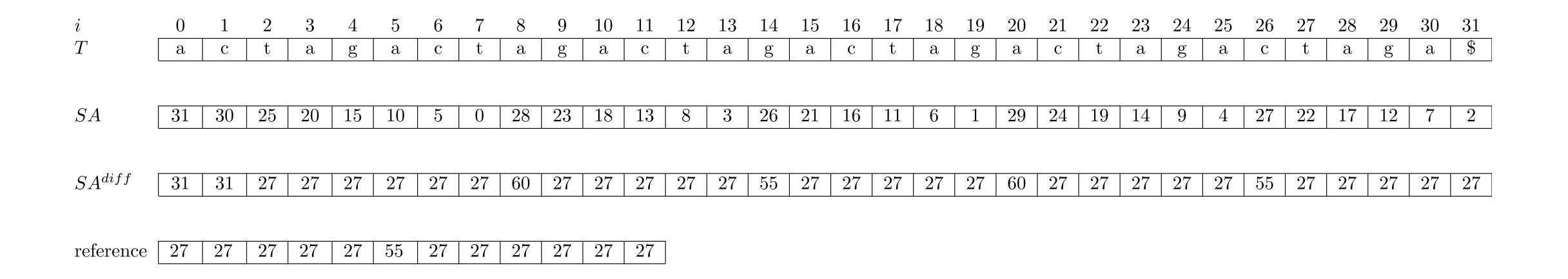
(González and Navarro, CPM 2007)

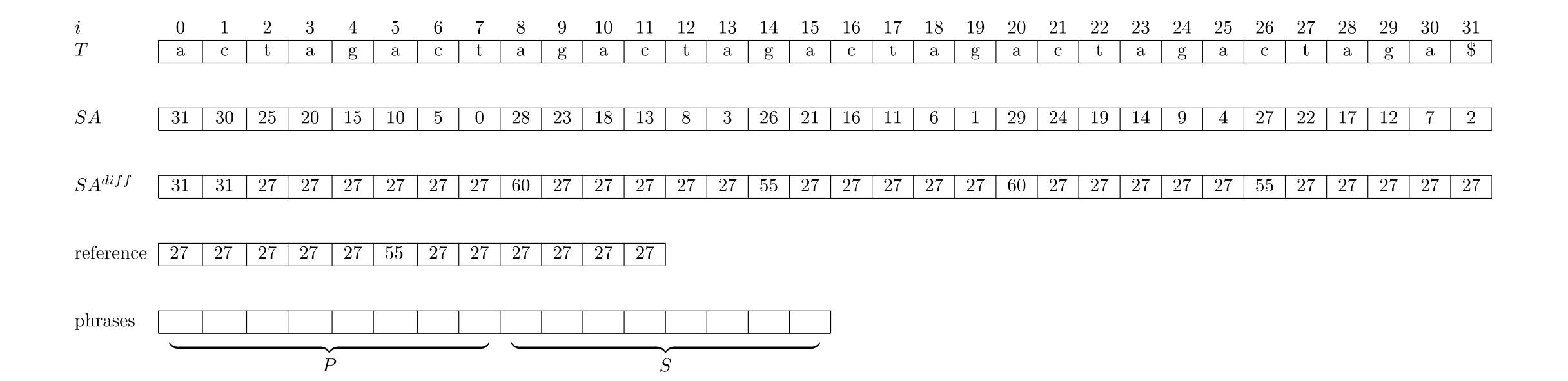


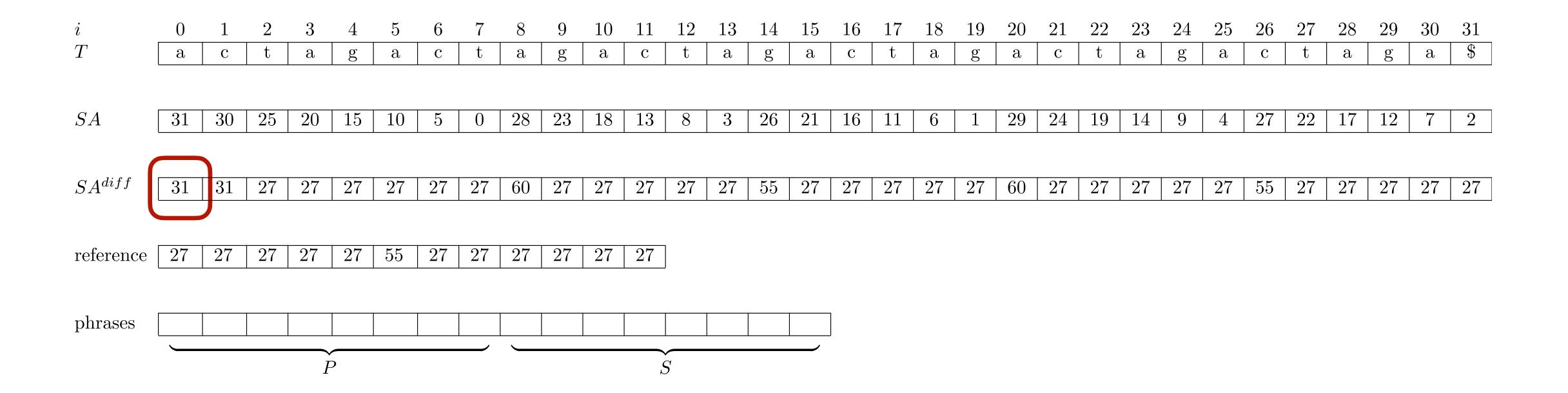
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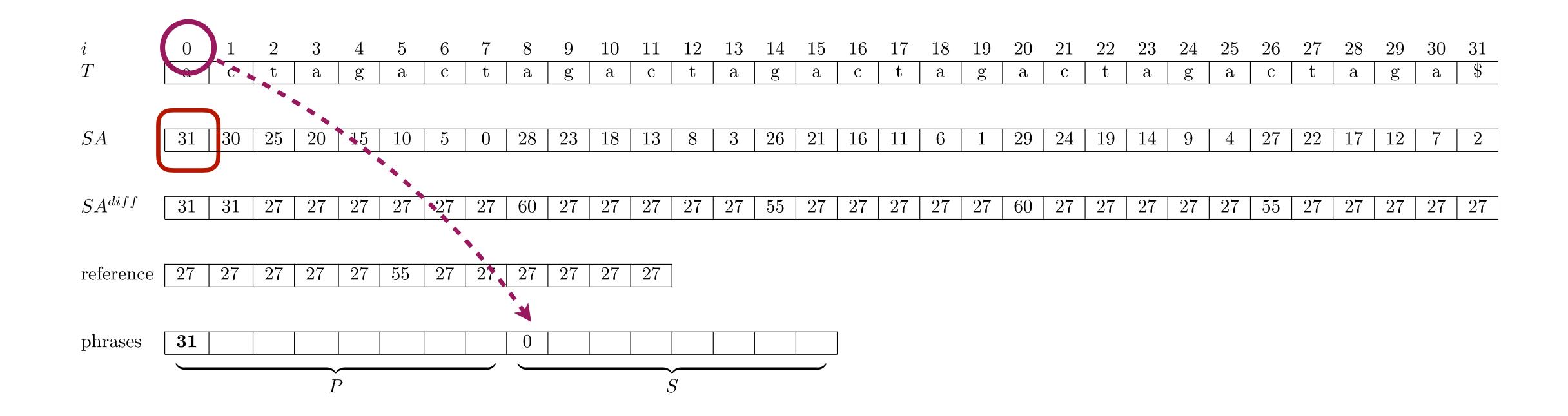
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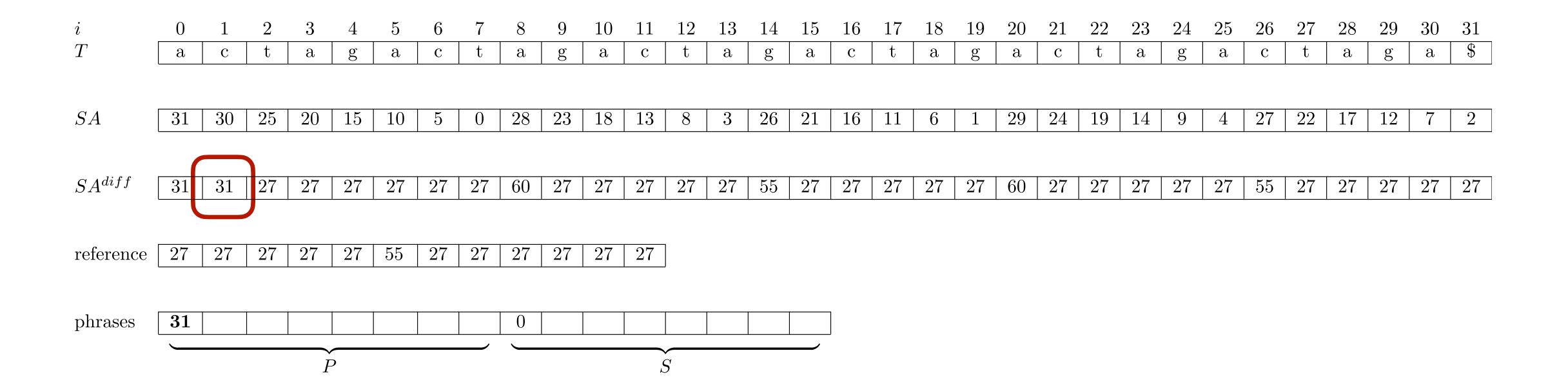
$$i \in [1, n-1]$$
 $SA^{diff}[i] = SA[i] - SA[i-1] + n$

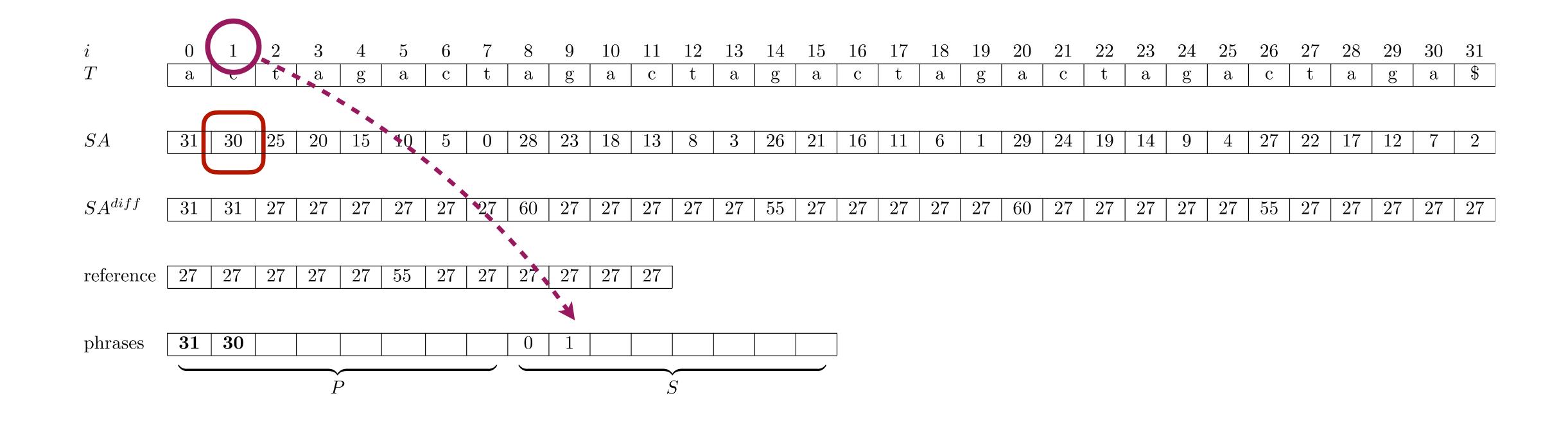


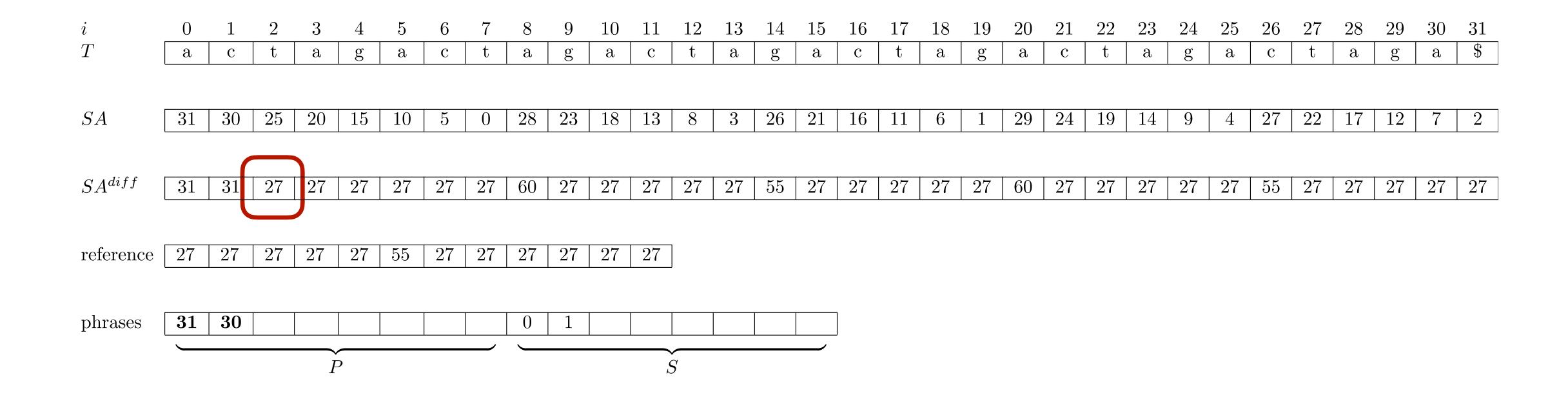


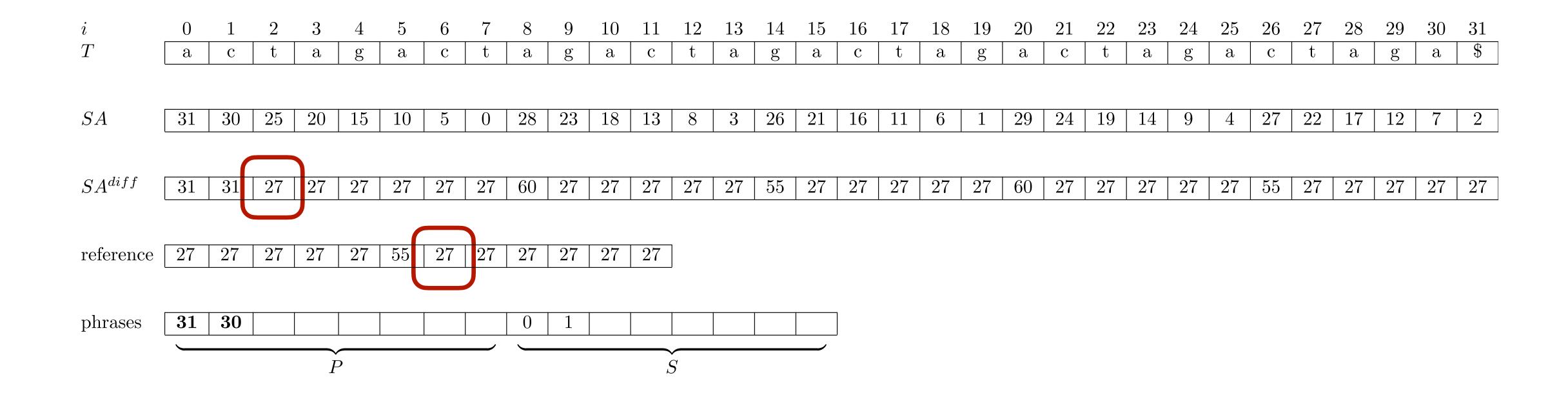


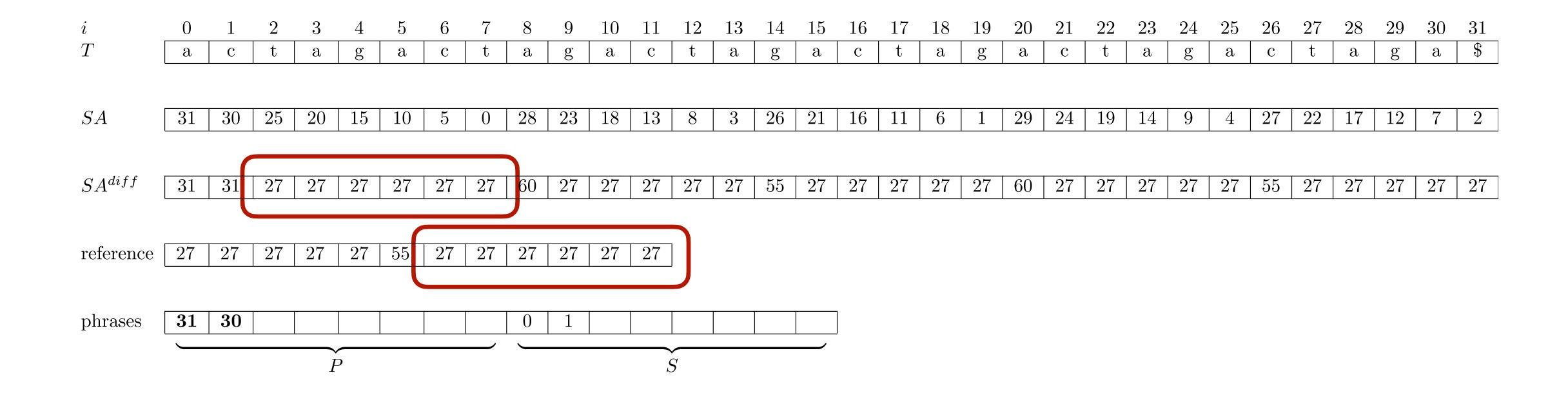


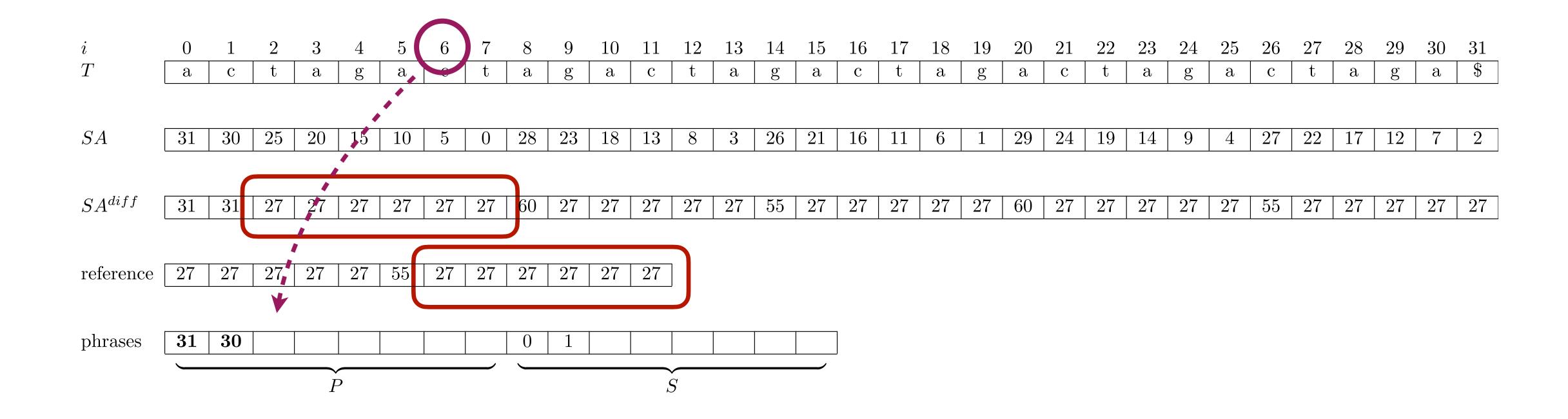


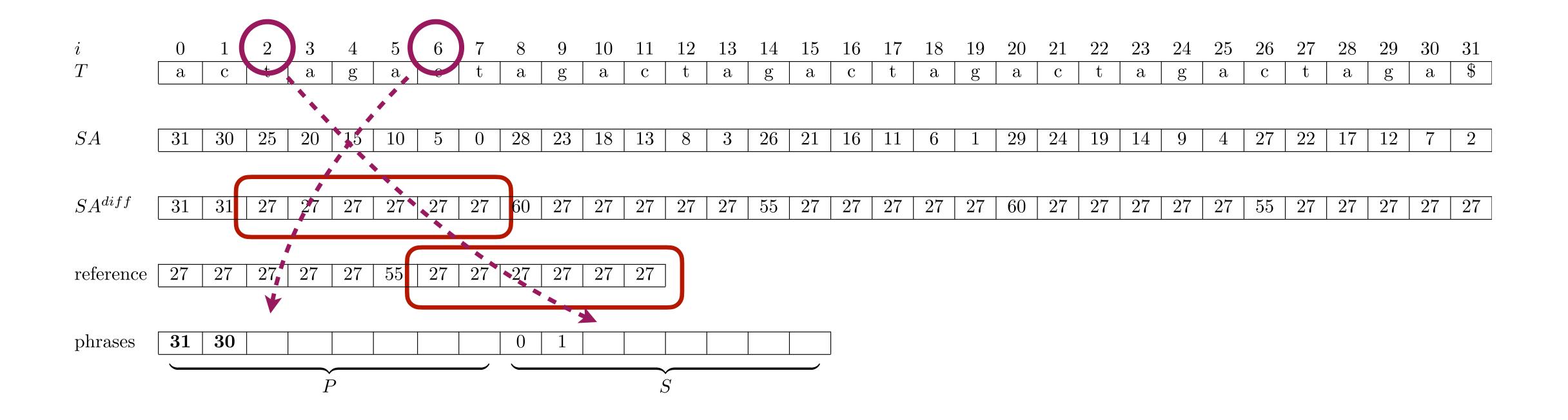


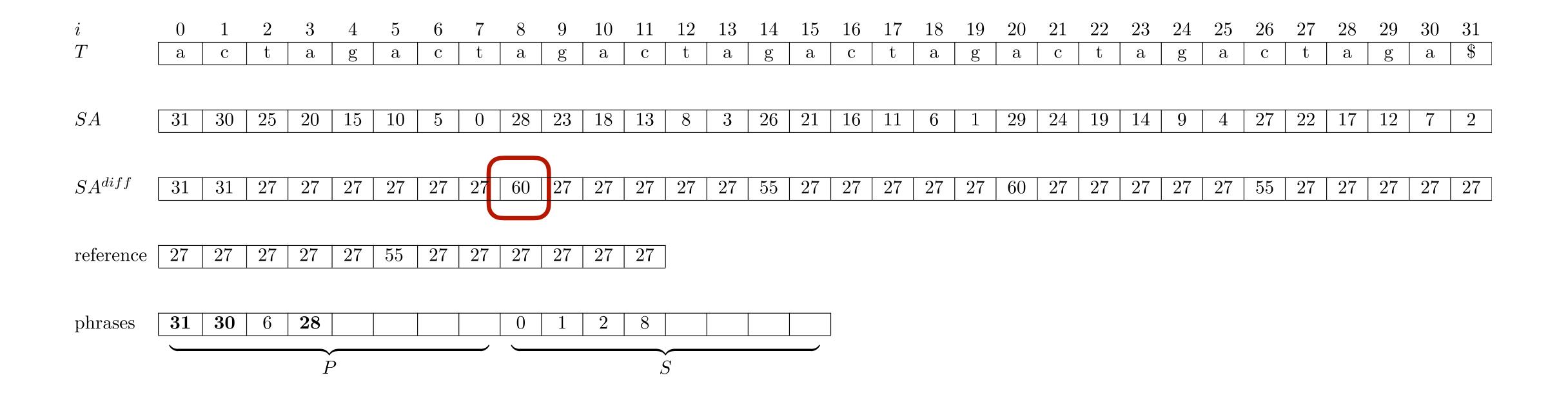


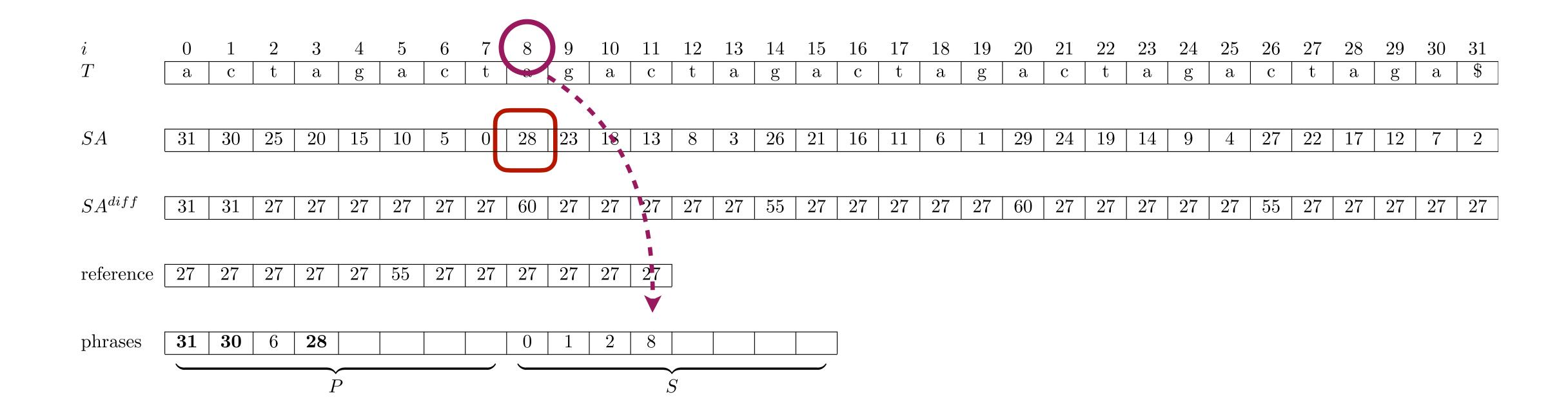


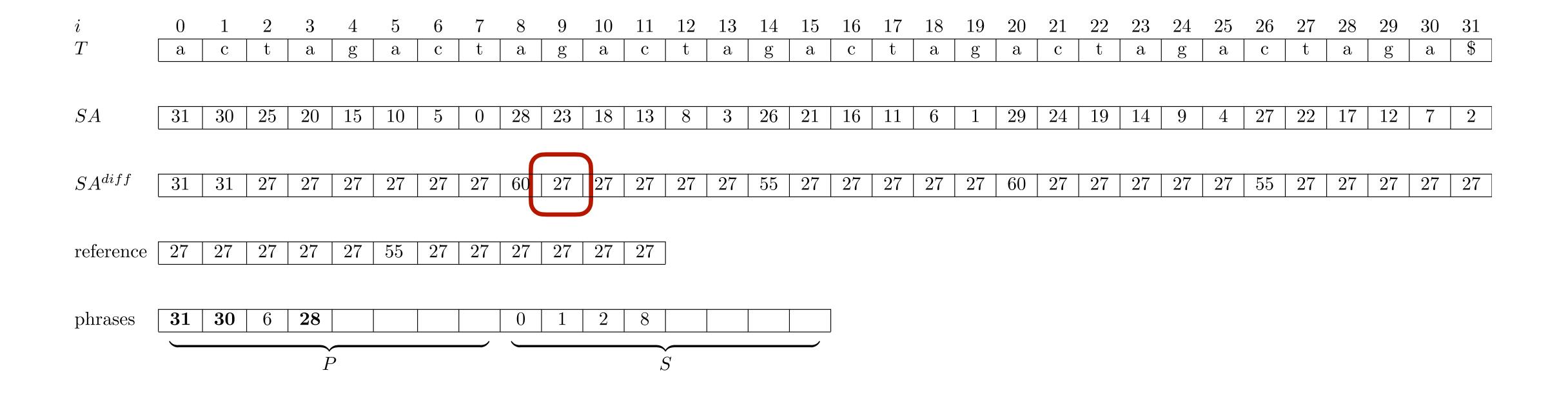


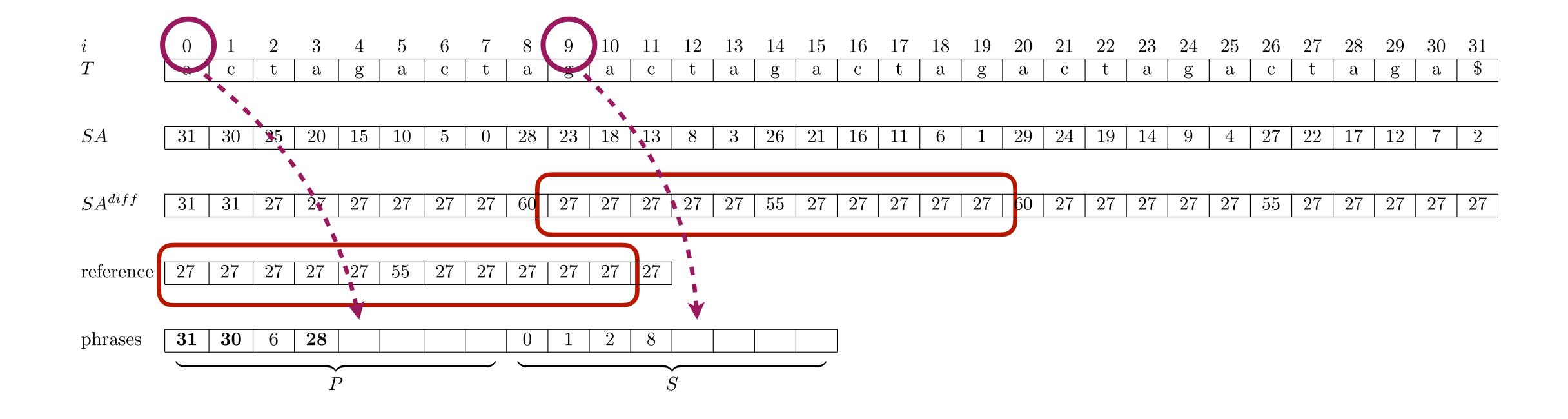


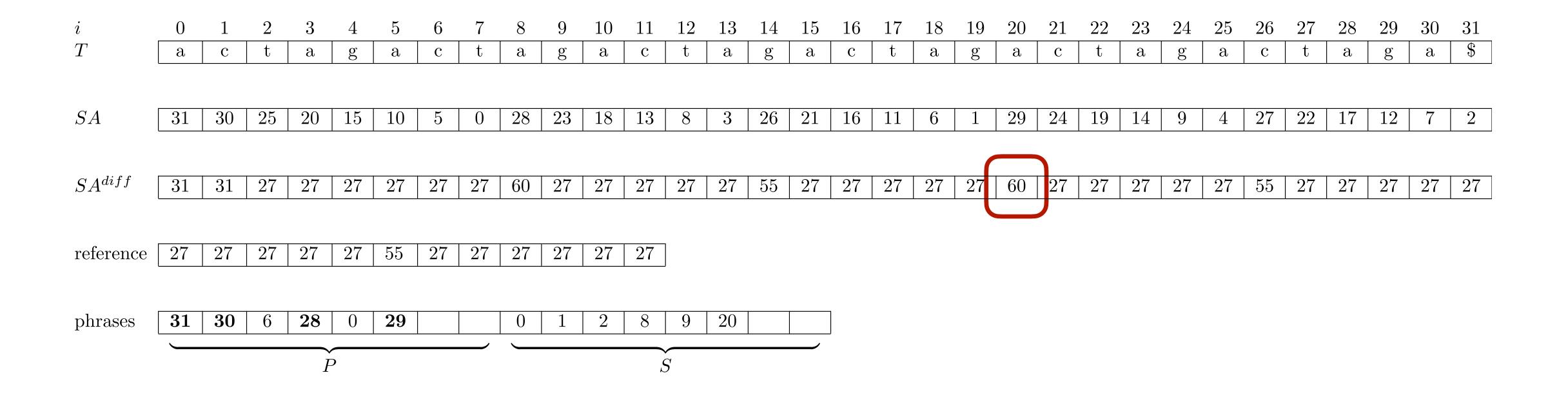


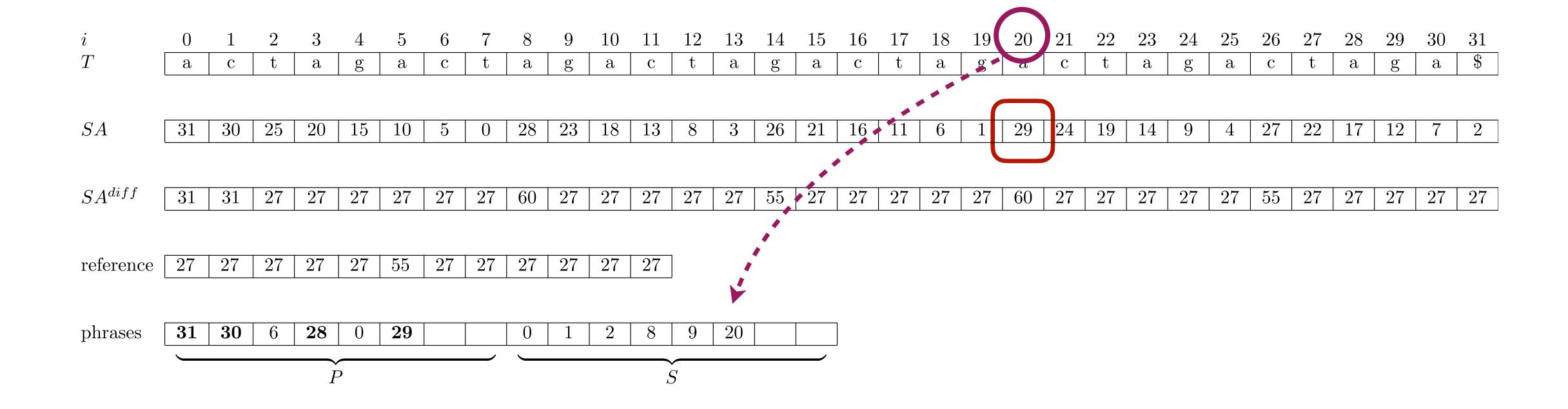


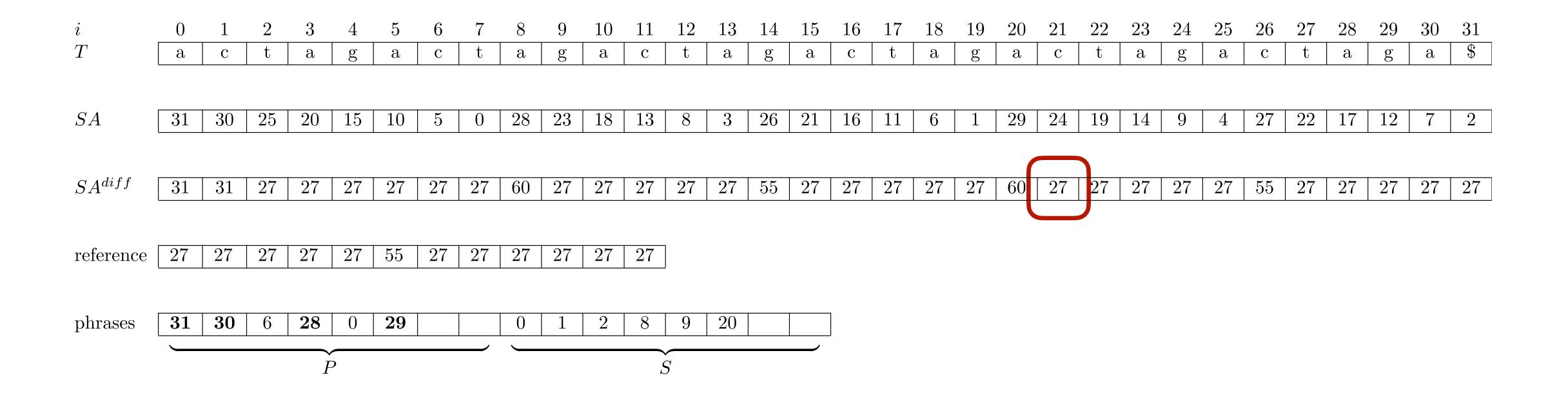


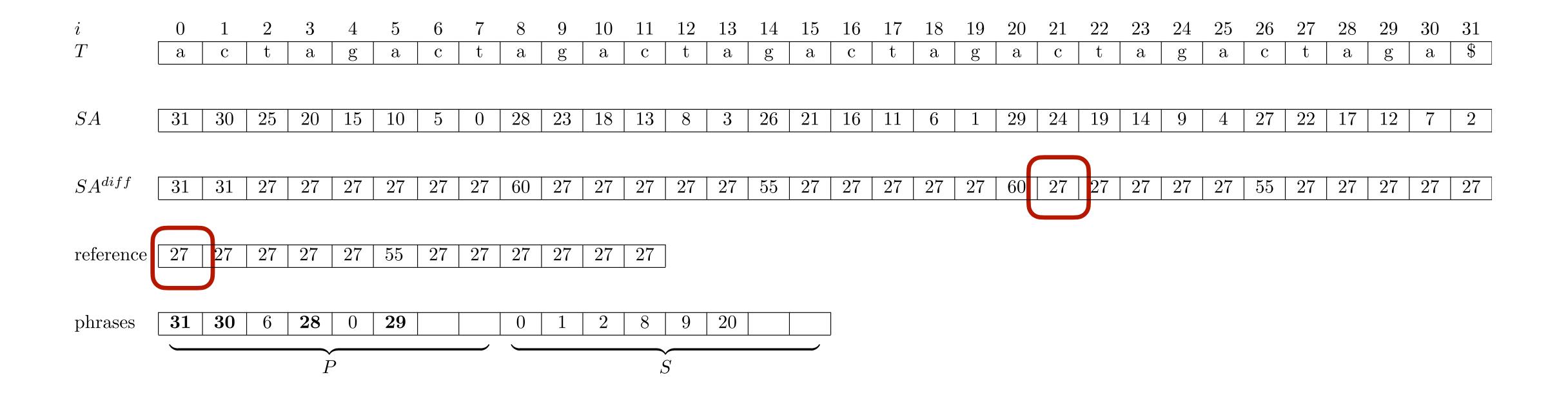


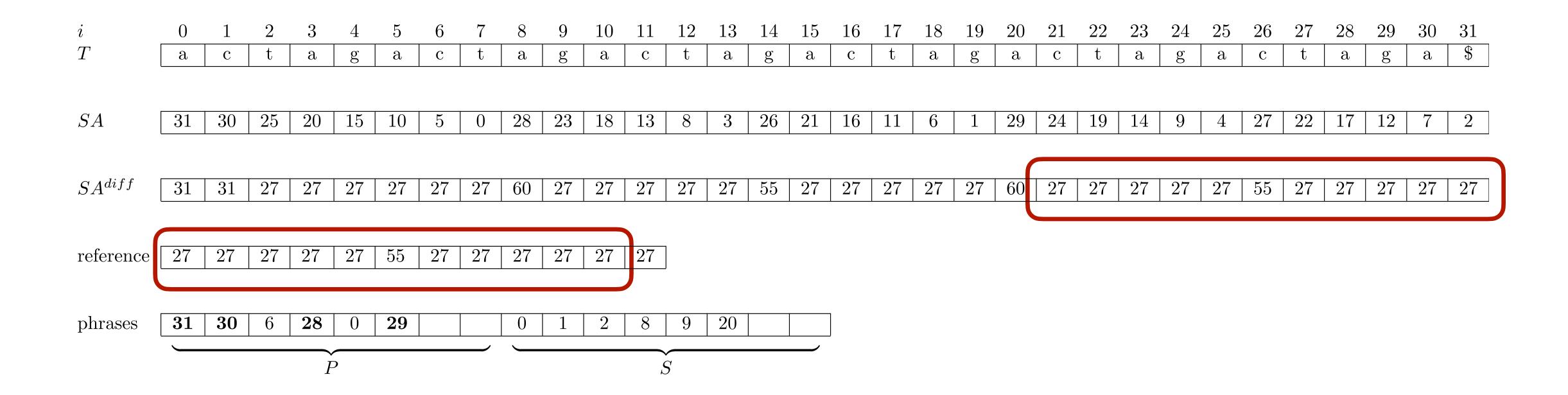


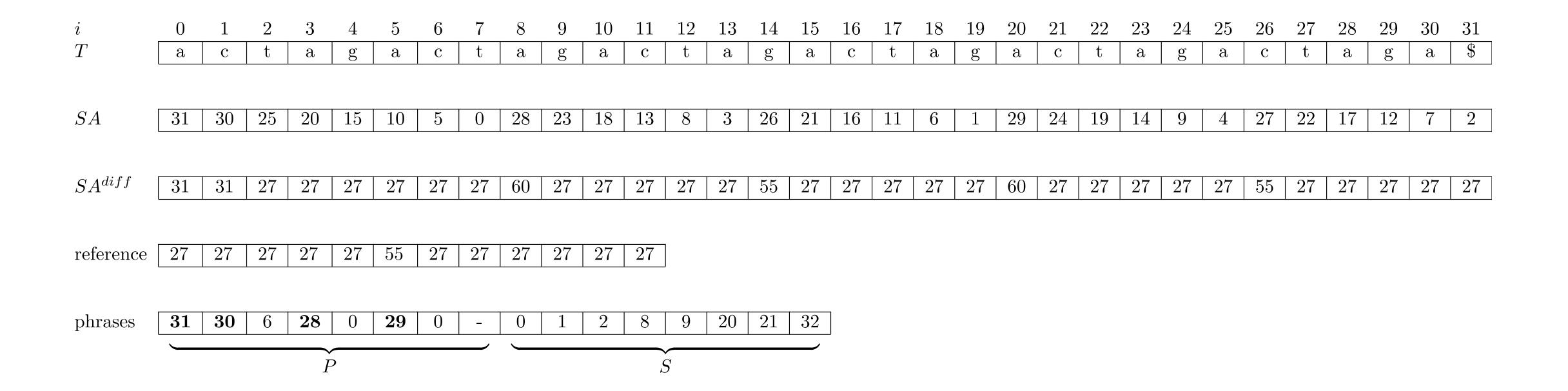


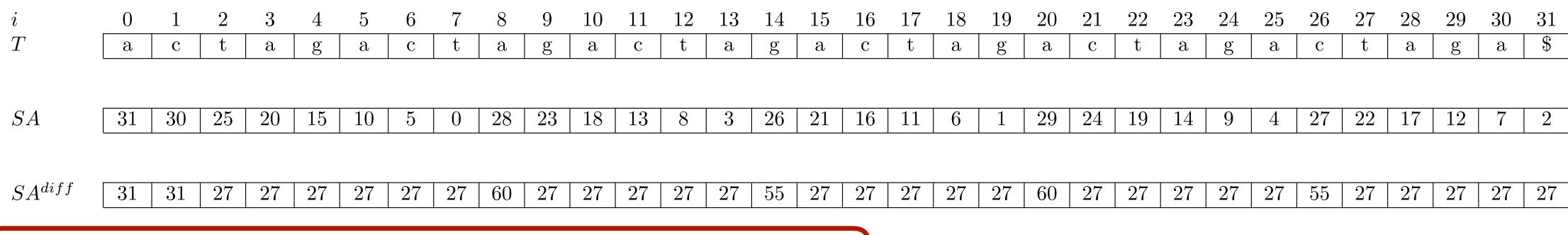


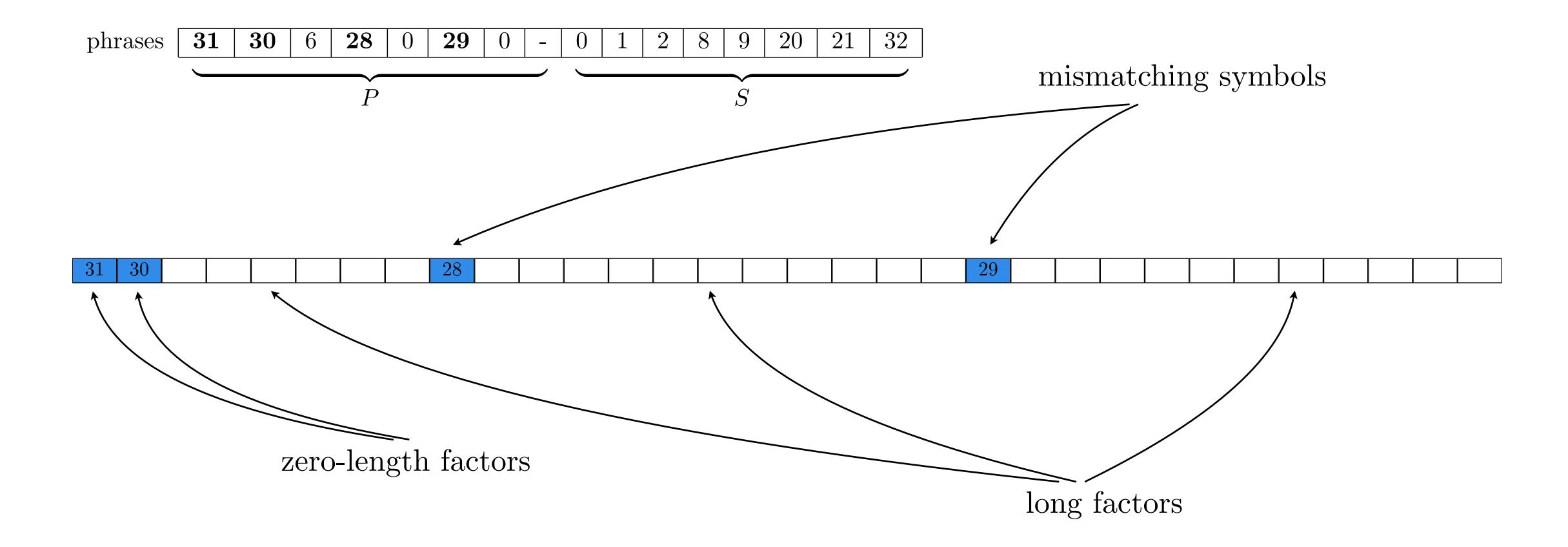


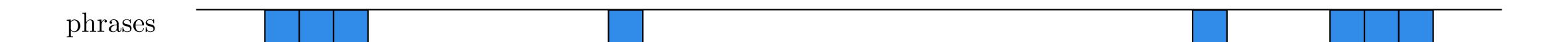


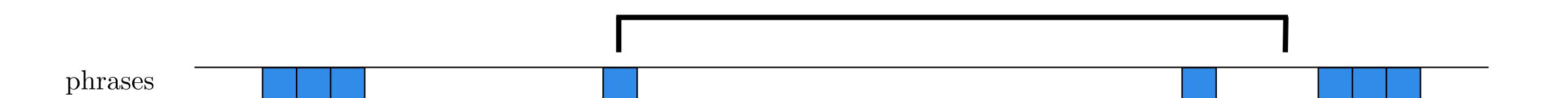


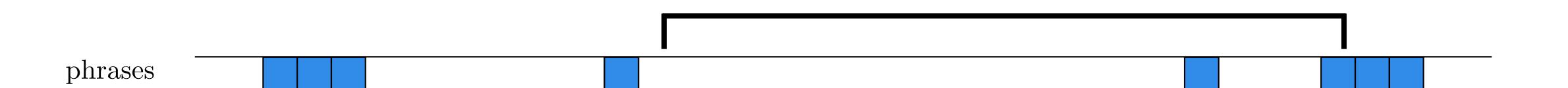


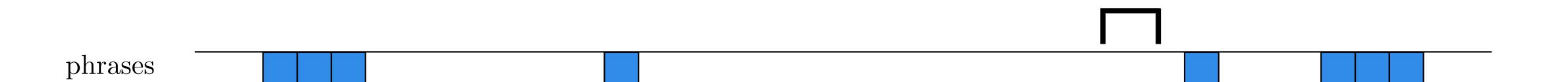


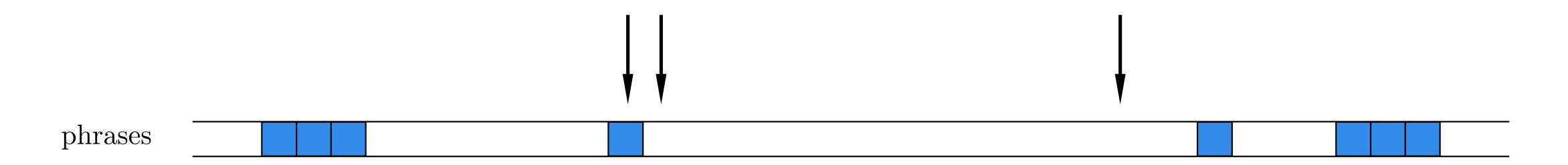




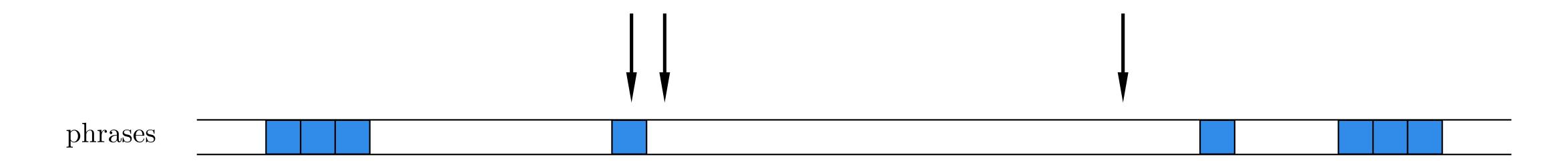








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$$- \ value[i] = \begin{cases} phrases[i], & \text{if } phraseLength[i] = 1 \\ reference[phrases[i]] + prevSaValue - n, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Experiment

We compared our prototype (rlzsa) to other compressed indexes, replicating the experimental design used in the r-index paper (Gagie, Navarro, and Prezza, SODA 2018)

Datasets:

- boost concatenated versions of GitHub's boost library 600Mbyte
- DNA concatenated copies of a DNA sequence of length 1000 with mutations 600 Mbyte
- einstein concatenated versions of Wikipedia's Einstein page 600 Mbyte
- world pdf files of CIA World Leaders from Jan 2003 to Dec 2009 45Mbyte

Search queries:

- 1000 patterns
- length = 8

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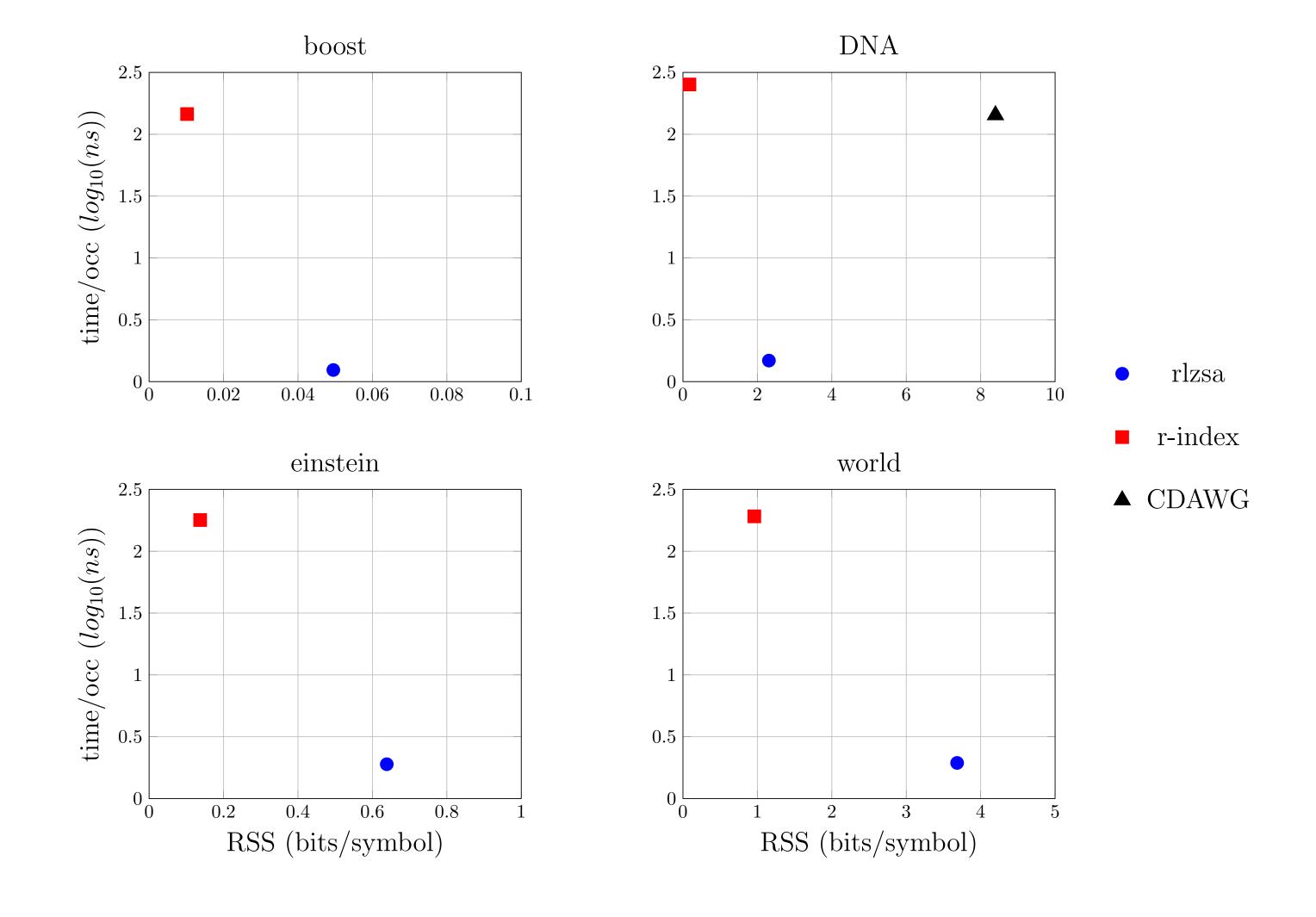
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References:

- boost 21 samples * 4096
- einstein 2089 samples * 3072
- DNA 11377 samples * 2048
 world 498 samples * 4096

Experimental results



Comparison to r-index

	more	much
	space	faster
boost	4.88	115.32
DNA	13.19	149.10
einstein	4.65	96.27
world	3.84	89.08

Future work

- Reducing space:
 - Our prototype uses word-aligned units everywhere (16-, 32-, 64-bit ints)
 - We can save space by using succinct representations instead (Elias-Fano for the predecessor structure, packed int vectors for phrases, etc.) (progress here)
 - Improved reference construction (we have some progress here already as well)
- Apply it to document (D) array
- Best of both worlds?
 - Is there a way to derive a hybrid of the **r-index** and **rlzsa**?

Thank you!



r-index time = $O(occ * \log \log n)$ CDAWG time = $O(m(\log \log n + \log z) + pocc * \log^{\varepsilon} z + socc * \log \log n)$ **rlzsa** time = $O(\log \log n + occ + l_{max})$